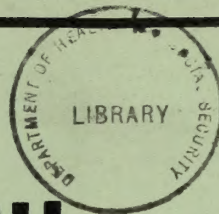


II
EGHAM

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Worthy Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health in the district for the year 1972.

From the vital statistics we see the continuing trend of a falling birth rate which, as previously, remains below the rate which prevails for the County and England and Wales as a whole.

As the population of the district has increased, a natural increase in the population has been recorded. The increase in the population of the district is now given by the Registrar General is less than was recorded some five years ago.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels were mainly responsible for the increased number of deaths with malignant neoplasms following closely behind.

It is now becoming accepted practice to be able to report the occurrence of any death from the coroner's inquest. It is important to realize that this would not be the case if there was any delay in our notification procedures.

The death rate is reported in a further and reduced eighteen days after the birth of the child. This is a very important factor in the provision for mothers to have their babies in hospital and nowadays over ninety per cent of confinements occur in hospital.

The development of a Health Centre will do so much to further this and our progress in the plans for the creation of the Egham Health Centre is a very important factor in the development of a Community Health Service.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1972

BY


C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

Later in the Report some mention is made of a food poisoning outbreak involving forty-three adults. The organism *Clostridium Welchii* is common enough in meat products as indeed are other potential pathogens. The pattern of events in this outbreak is very similar to that reported in the Foodstuffs, Hygiene and Safety Committee's report. It is clearly evident that the food was thoroughly cooked and then stored in a refrigerator as if not, allowed to cool in a protected atmosphere, and the temperature was not kept away from normal domestic refrigeration.

In September a Five Day Anti-Smoking Campaign was held in the Drill Hall Clinic, Egham and was attended by some fifty persons. A follow-up mailing some months later indicated that many had been helped to reduce or give up this habit.

I have referred in my two previous Reports upon the low numbers of applications by landlords for qualification certificates under the Housing Act, 1969, and during 1972 these applications declined still further. It is becoming more apparent that some landlords are preferring to use the new provisions contained in the Housing Finance Act, 1972 whereby tenancies can be converted



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To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health in the district for the year 1972.

From the vital statistics we see the continuing trend of a falling birth rate which, as previously, remains below the rate which prevails for the County and England and Wales as a whole.

As the number of deaths again exceeds the births the natural decrease in the population has gained further momentum and the population of the district as now given by the Registrar General is less than was recorded some five years ago.

Diseases of the heart and vascular system were mainly responsible for the increased number of deaths with malignant conditions following closely behind.

It is now becoming accepted practice to be able to report the absence of any death from the commoner infectious diseases. Nevertheless, it is important to realise that this would not be so for very long if there was any neglect in our immunisation procedures.

One death must be recorded in a mother and occurred eighteen days after the birth of the child from complications which necessitated surgery. This is fortunately nowadays a rare occurrence. It is becoming increasingly the practice for mothers to have their babies in Hospital and nowadays over ninety six per cent of confinements occur away from home. With the closer association between most of the General Practitioners in their work with Health Visitors and District Nurses, continuity of care, which is so important in the ante-natal and post-natal period is simplified. The development of Health Centres will do so much to further this end and progress was made in the plans for the creation of the Englefield Green Health Centre in close association with the Hospital's activities. It is becoming abundantly clear that such smaller Hospitals will have a very valuable role to play in the future and the establishment of an adjacent Health Centre is not only economic but in the best interests of a Community Health Service.

Later in the Report some mention is made of a food poisoning outbreak involving forty-three adults. The organism *Clostridium Welchii* is common enough in meat products as indeed are other potential pathogens. The pattern of events once again repeats itself and the lesson has yet to be learned that foodstuffs, especially those derived from meat or poultry, should firstly be thoroughly cooked and thence eaten as soon as possible or if not, allowed to cool in a protected atmosphere in a low temperature such as one expects from normal domestic refrigeration.

In September a Five Day Anti-Smoking Campaign was held in the Drill Hall Clinic, Egham and was attended by some fifty persons. A follow-up Meeting some months later indicated that many had been helped to reduce or give up this habit.

I have remarked in my two previous Reports upon the low numbers of applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969, and during 1972 these applications declined still further. It is becoming more apparent that some landlords are preferring to use the new provisions contained in the Housing Finance Act, 1972 whereby tenancies can be converted

from controlled to regulated, with rents then moving towards new fair rents. In the case of dwellings not fully provided with all standard amenities the applicable dates of these new provisions are subject to a timetable according to their rateable value, but by early 1974 a large proportion of the privately owned tenanted houses will have been affected and all by 1975. Whether these houses will then be improved up to basic amenity standards in the absence of any general powers of compulsion must remain a matter of some doubt.

During the year the Association of Public Health Inspectors promoted a campaign for Clean Food and with the encouragement of the Council local efforts were made in support of this. The response from some sections of the public was encouraging and although periodic attempts are necessary to direct attention to these important practices there must be a continuity of effort to enforce and improve all aspects of food hygiene. Most important of all perhaps is the co-operation of the public and their commonsense in recognising what constitutes mal-practice in the handling and exposure of food for sale. From the Report it will be seen that the number of prosecutions was rather higher than usual. This does not necessarily indicate any lowering of standards in the food industry but rather to an increasing awareness by the community and the wish to participate in the reduction of obvious laxity in any aspect of food hygiene.

The Old People's Welfare Committee has continued to serve the needs of the elderly in a variety of ways and its representation of interests both statutory and voluntary is very complete. Once again the Chiropody facilities have inevitably been restricted owing to the shortage of available qualified staff. It would be difficult to praise sufficiently those voluntary workers of all ages who give so unsparingly of their services.

I would wish to thank Dr. Davies of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory Service for her help in many ways.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have applied themselves to their many duties and problems.

In conclusion may I thank the Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health: C.A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division
of the County Council and the Medical Officer of Health
of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and
the Bagshot Rural District Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector: F.G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: J.M.A. FABEL, T.D., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.,
Smoke Inspectors Certificate R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: W.R.W. SHATTOCK, Certificate of the
R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

A.G. BABBAGE, D.P.A., D.M.A., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the Public
Health Inspectors Education Board,
Meat and other Foods Inspectors Diploma
of R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma
of R.S.H. (Until 13th August, 1972)

M.G. GRAVETT, M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and other Foods Inspectors
Certificate of R.S.I. (from 2nd October
1972)

Technical Assistant: A.M. WALKER

Clerks: MISS L. HOPWOOD
MISS J. WELCH

Rodent Operator: D.N. HACKETT

SECTION A

Statistics

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Area | 9,350 acres |
| Registrar General's estimates of resident population mid-year 1972 | 31,350 |
| Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1972 | 9,615 |
| Rateable Value on 31st December, 1972 | £1,824,266 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1973 | £17,700 |

Population Densities Last Five Years

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Population | 30,820 | 30,800 | 30,730 | 31,470 | 31,350 |
| Area, acres | 9,350 | 9,350 | 9,350 | 9,350 | 9,350 |
| Inhabited houses | 9,250 | 9,342 | 9,501 | 9,655 | 9,615 |
| Population Density | | | | | |
| per acre | 3.30 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 3.37 | 3.35 |
| per dwelling | 3.33 | 3.30 | 3.23 | 3.26 | 3.26 |

Extracts from Vital Statistics

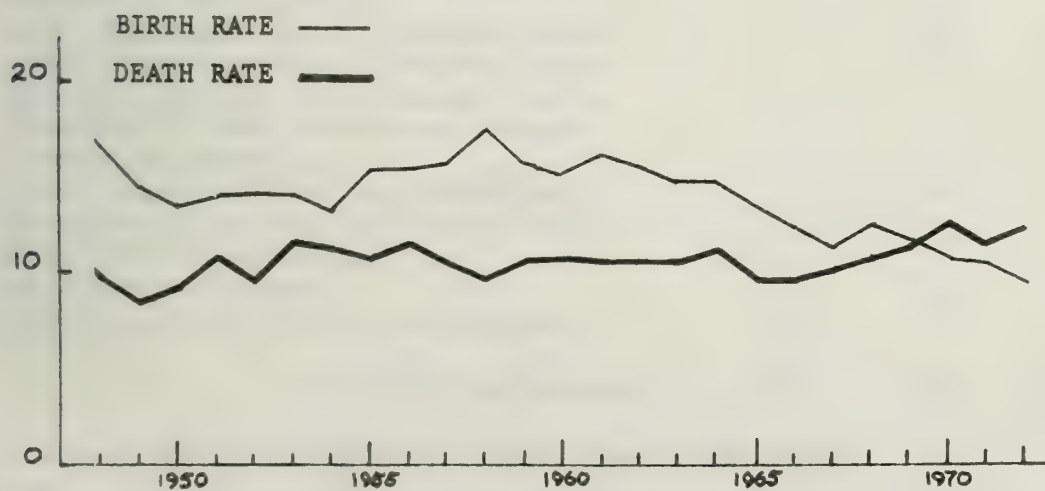
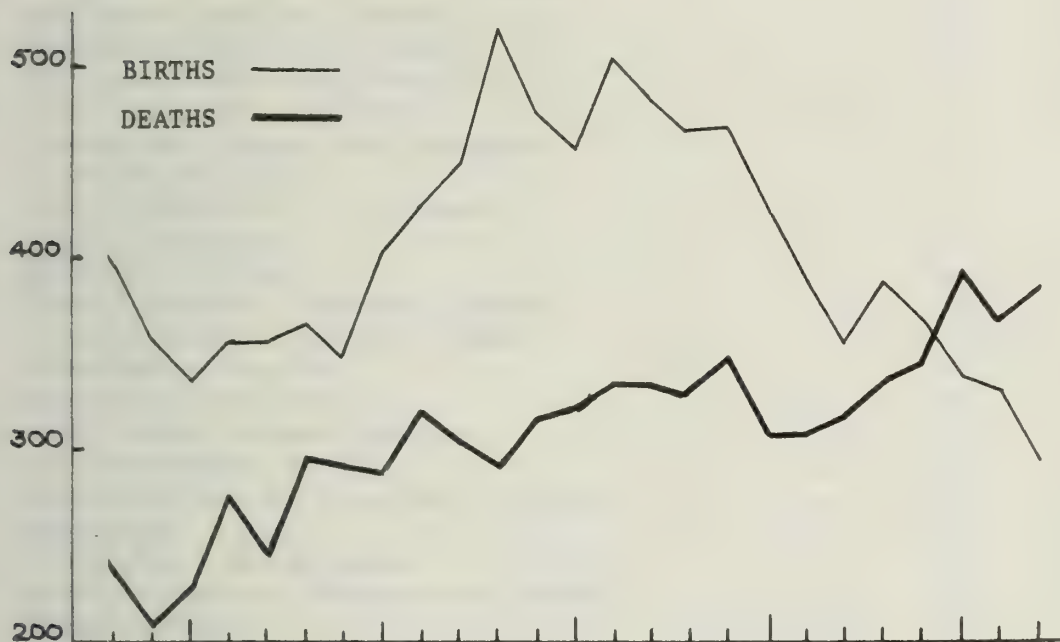
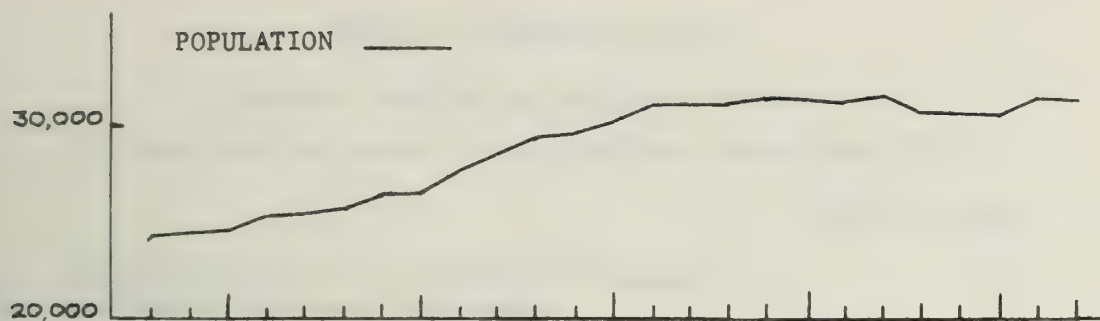
| | 1972 | 1971 | Average for five years 1967 - 1971 |
|--|--------|--------|--|
| Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year) | 31,350 | 31,470 | 31,098 |
| Live Births | | | |
| Total | 294 | 330 | 353.6 |
| Legitimate | 267 | 314 | 331.2 |
| Illegitimate | 27 | 16 | 22.4 |
| Stillbirths | | | |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Legitimate | 6 | 6 | 3.2 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | 0.4 |
| Total live and still births | | | |
| Total | 300 | 336 | 357.2 |
| Legitimate | 273 | 320 | 334.4 |
| Illegitimate | 27 | 16 | 22.8 |

| | 1972 | 1971 | Average for five years 1967 - 1971 |
|---|-------|-------|--|
| Deaths of infants under one year of age | | | |
| Total | 5 | 6 | 4.6 |
| Legitimate | 5 | 6 | 4.4 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | 0.2 |
| Deaths of infants under four weeks of age | | | |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 3.4 |
| Legitimate | 3 | 6 | 3.2 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | 0.2 |
| Deaths of infants under one week of age | | | |
| Total | 3 | 3 | 2.6 |
| Legitimate | 3 | 3 | 2.4 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | 0.2 |
| Deaths, total all ages | 382 | 364 | 349.8 |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) | | | |
| Crude | 9.4 | 10.49 | 11.37 |
| Comparability Factor | 1.06 | 0.91 | - |
| Local adjusted rate | 9.96 | 9.55 | - |
| Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate | 0.67 | 0.60 | - |
| Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births | 9.18 | 4.85 | 6.33 |
| Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births | 20.00 | 17.86 | 10.08 |
| Death rate of infants under one year of age | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 17.00 | 18.18 | 13.01 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 18.73 | 19.11 | 13.29 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | - | - | 0.89 |
| Neo-natal mortality rate | | | |
| (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) | 10.20 | 18.18 | 9.62 |
| Early neo-natal mortality rate | | | |
| (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) | 10.20 | 9.09 | 7.35 |

| | 1972 | 1971 | Average for five years 1967 - 1971 |
|---|-------|-------|--|
| Perinatal mortality rate | | | |
| (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | 30.00 | 26.79 | 17.34 |
| Death Rate (Per 1,000 population) | | | |
| Crude | 12.19 | 11.57 | 11.25 |
| Comparability Factor | 0.87 | 0.95 | - |
| Local adjusted rate | 10.60 | 10.99 | - |
| Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate | 0.88 | 0.95 | - |

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1972

| | Rates per 1,000 Home Population | | Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births | Rate per 1,000 Live Births |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Live Births | Deaths All Causes | | |
| England and Wales | 14.8 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 17.2 |
| Egham - Crude rates | 9.4 | 12.2 | 20.0 | 17.0 |
| Corrected Rates | 10.0 | 10.6 | | |



POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1948-1972

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

| | | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| B4 | Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1 | - | 1 |
| B19 (2) | Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| B19 (3) | Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B19 (4) | Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| B19 (5) | Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B19 (6) | Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| B19 (7) | Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | - | 12 | 12 |
| B19 (8) | Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus | - | 3 | 3 |
| B19 (9) | Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate | 3 | - | 3 |
| B19 (11) | Other Malignant Neoplasms | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| B20 | Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms | 1 | - | 1 |
| B21 | Diabetes Mellitus | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| B46 (1) | Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases | - | 2 | 2 |
| B46 (3) | Mental Disorders | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| B46 (4) | Multiple Sclerosis | 1 | - | 1 |
| B46 (5) | Other Diseases of Nervous System | - | 2 | 2 |
| B26 | Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| B27 | Hypertensive Disease | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| B28 | Ischaemic Heart Disease | 52 | 39 | 91 |
| B29 | Other Forms of Heart Disease | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| B30 | Cerebrovascular Disease | 16 | 32 | 48 |
| B46 (6) | Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| B32 | Pneumonia | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| B33 (1) | Bronchitis and Emphysema | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| B46 (7) | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| B34 | Peptic Ulcer | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| B36 | Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia | - | 1 | 1 |
| B37 | Cirrhosis of Liver | - | 1 | 1 |
| B46 (8) | Other Diseases of Digestive System | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B38 | Nephritis and Nephrosis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B46 (9) | Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B41 | Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc. | - | 1 | 1 |
| B46 (10) | Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue | 1 | - | 1 |
| B46 (11) | Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System | - | 1 | 1 |
| B42 | Congenital Anomalies | 2 | - | 2 |
| B44 | Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | 2 | - | 2 |
| B45 | Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BE47 | Motor Vehicle Accidents | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| BE48 | All Other Accidents | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| BE49 | Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total from all causes | | 183 | 199 | 382 |

Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Groups 1972

| | Under 4 wks. | 4 Wks. to 1 yr. | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75& Over | Total All Ages |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------|
| Male | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 8 | 32 | 59 | 74 | 183 |
| Female | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 49 | 117 | 199 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 54 | 108 | 191 | 382 |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district:-

| | <u>Bed Complement</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Holloway Sanatorium | 466 |
| King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units) | 293 |
| Ashford Hospital, Middlesex | 497 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit) | 493 |
| Egham Hospital | 20 |
| Ottershaw Hospital (Geriatric) | 40 |
| Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric) | 130 |
| Woking Victoria | 50 |
| Rowley Bristow | 114 |
| Botleys | 1107 |
| Beechcroft (Geriatric) | 51 |

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 2000) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park, attendances now being every Monday from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray.

The Hospital Board supply the following analysis of the examinations carried out and their findings.

| | Number Examined | Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Primary Lung Cancer | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| | | M | F | M | F |
| General Practitioner Referrals | 304 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| General Public Attendances | 954 | - | - | - | - |

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains five trained nurses to cover midwifery and general domiciliary nursing in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

| | | |
|------------------|--|----------------|
| Miss M. Thake | 2 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green. | Egham 4282 |
| Miss J. Thomas | 6 Spring Rise, Egham | Egham 2306 |
| Miss J. Griffith | 7 Holland Gardens, Thorpe. | Chertsey 64834 |
| Miss K. Hall | Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe | Chertsey 62330 |
| Mrs. P. Iles | 1 Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe. | Staines 53456 |

The following Male Nurse covers the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention.

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| Vacancy | The Flat, Chertsey Family Health Centre, Stepgates, Chertsey, Surrey. | (for Egham district) Chertsey 65698 |
|---------|--|---|

Home Help Service

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme, and now operates from the County's Social Service Department through its Area Social Work Office at "The Orchard", Staines Lane, Chertsey.

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, and for Psychiatry at the Kings Road Clinic.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

(Telephones: Main Clinic Egham 2341
Dental Clinic Egham 2446)

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Dental (by appointment only) | Monday to Friday | 9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Toddler Clinic (by appointment only) | 3rd Wednesday in the month | 9.30 a.m. - 12 |
| General Medical Clinic | 1st, 3rd and 5th Friday in the month | 9.30 a.m. - 12 |
| Child Health Clinic | Every Friday | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Eye Clinic | 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month | 1.45 p.m. - 3.45 p.m. |
| Speech Therapy | Every Monday | 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Remedial Exercises Class | Every Wednesday | 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m. |
| Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic | Every Thursday | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear) | 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month | 9.30 a.m. - 12 |
| Geriatric Clinic | 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday in the month | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Psychiatry (Holloway Sanatorium) | Every Tuesday | 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. |

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines
(Telephone: Staines 53636)

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Remedial Exercises Class | Every Wednesday | 11.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. |
| Child Health | Every Tuesday | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| General Medical Clinic | 2nd and 4th Friday in the month | 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon |
| Speech Therapy | Every Wednesday | 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m. |

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Child Health and General Medical Clinic | 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday | 2. 00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Child Health and General Medical Clinic | Every Wednesday | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| Toddler Clinic | 1st Tuesday in the month | 10.00 a.m. - 12 |

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Child Health and General Medical Clinic | 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
|--|--|--------------------|

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Social Hall, Englefield Green

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1st and 4th Thursdays in month | 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

2nd and 3rd Thursdays in month

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

Once a month, by arrangement

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

In addition the Surrey County Council run a direct chiropody service for expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and the elderly, and treatment is given through private chiropodists at the surgery, but where domiciliary treatment is required this is now given by the County Council's own chiropodists.

Some Clinic sessions are also arranged - these are held as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

Every Monday

9.30 a.m. - 12

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday - Hythe Social Centre

9.30 a.m. - 12

National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47

No cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Routine examinations at three treatment points of the treated water are made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. The average results of the routine chemical examinations of treated water are as follows:-

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Colour (Hazen Units) | 3.2 |
| Turbidity | 0.23 |
| Oxygen absorbed from KMnO_4 in 4 hours at 27°C | 1.0 mg./l |
| Total hardness (mg./l as Ca CO_3) | 285 mg./l |
| Alkalinity as Ca CO_3 | 200 mg./l |
| pH | 7.5 |
| Nitrogen as N: | |
| Ammoniacal | 0.02 mg/l |
| Albuminoid | 0.07 mg/l |
| Chloride | 41 mg./l |
| Fluoride | 0.15 mg./l |
| Metals | |
| Copper | < 0.02 mg./l |
| Zinc | Not detected |
| Lead | < 0.02 mg./l |
| Iron | 0.01 mg./l |
| Aluminium | 0.03 mg./l |
| Manganese | < 0.001 mg./l |
| Chromium | Not detected |

Bacteriological Examinations

98.8% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and 99.8% were free from E. coli.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The water has no significant plumbo solvent action.

With the exception of about twenty-three properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply whether from choice or because no mains supply is available all dwelling houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the house. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about thirty caravan sites.

In my Report for 1971 I mentioned a dwelling from which six samples had given unsatisfactory results; five more were obtained in the early part of 1972. A formal notice to provide a supply from the mains was served on the owner/occupier who lodged an appeal and at the same time installed a filter. Results of further samples improved dramatically, a succession of ten being of excellent quality, and eventually the appeal was abandoned and the formal notice withdrawn. The other eight unsatisfactory samples were from a retail shop where drinking water for employees was drawn from a well, and authority for the institution of legal proceedings under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 was obtained. At that point the proprietors agreed to take a supply from the public mains, and no further action was necessary.

Nine samples of water from the mains supply were obtained from four different premises at the request of the owners who for one reason or another doubted the quality of the water, but in all cases results were returned as excellent.

Drainage and Sewerage Scheme

Sewage Disposal Works

All sewage from the district is treated at the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works, under an agreement whereby this Council contributes fifty per cent of the cost.

Drainage and Sewerage

A few complaints of intermittent nuisance from foul odours emitted from certain points of the new sewerage scheme in Thorpe, reported upon previously, continued to be received, but otherwise the general sewerage system of the district functioned reasonably well throughout the year. At a small pumping station originally built by a private developer and subsequently taken over by the Council, ejector equipment which had proved troublesome and difficult to maintain was replaced by submersible pumps, and the general efficiency of the station thereby substantially improved.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The service operated satisfactorily throughout the year on a basis of two vehicles in use with a third retained as a stand-by. The total volume of sewage removed amounted to 3,061,400 gallons, showing an increase over the previous year's 2,818,400 gallons; this is the first upward turn since the drastic reductions of the past few years resulting from the provision of main drainage facilities in Thorpe, and a slow but steady increase in the demand on this service can now be expected until checked by further extensions of the sewerage system.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged, though the average rate achieved improved considerably from the 1971 figure of £2.02 to £3.20 calculated to a forty hour week.

Rivers and Streams

No incidents call for especial mention, though a few minor cases of seepage of septic tank effluent again arose and were dealt with informally.

Closet Accommodation

The weekly pail closet emptying service continued to about thirty-two properties in the Thorpe Ward, including some caravans. Though efforts to persuade owners to convert to waterclosets continued, progress was again very slow.

Refuse Disposal 1972

(Figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor)

Refuse Collection

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Approximate number of bins | 14,135 |
| Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse) | 233 tons |
| Number of lorries | 6 full time, 2 part-time |
| Number of collectors (excluding drivers) | 25 |

This service continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly collection basis, with special arrangements for the collection of bulky items which both facilitates the smooth running of the main service, and to some extent reduces the objectionable practice of fly tipping on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows. Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, provision is made at the Callow Hill pit for the public to deposit unwanted articles themselves.

The pilot scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued to operate satisfactorily.

The total collection for the year amounted to some 10,000 tons.

Refuse Disposal

Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill sandpit, refuse being received only from this district. Some difficulties began to arise now that the supply of suitable cover is increasingly difficult to maintain, and on a few occasions during the year resort had to be had to treatment with insecticide to control developing fly infestations.

Complaints were again received of nuisances arising from the refuse tip operated by an adjoining authority but situated very close to the district boundary. These were as before referred informally to the appropriate officers of the adjoining authority who endeavoured to minimise the nuisances.

Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. All are worked out gravel pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allowed nominally clean fill only but the enforcement of this particular condition continued to present many difficulties. Though undoubtedly certain amounts of prohibited materials are included from time to time in refuse deposited on these tips it is equally certain that but for the measure of control given through these consents both the quantities and varieties of undesirable materials disposed of on the tips would be very much greater.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

Several notifications were received of the removal of various poisonous wastes for disposal on approved sites in other districts, and a few of relatively small amounts for disposal locally, either by burying at the Callow Hill refuse tip, or, in one case, by incineration on site. No problems arose during the year.

Inspections

The following visits or inspections were made during the year:-

Public Health Acts, etc.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Dwelling Houses | 91 |
| Moveable Dwellings | 136 |
| Infestations | 451 |
| Infectious Disease | 51 |
| Water Supply | 123 |
| Swimming Pools | 26 |
| Drainage and Sewerage | 529 |
| Refuse | 145 |
| Watercourses, etc. | 31 |
| Keeping of Animals | 45 |
| Noise Abatement | 242 |
| Miscellaneous | 234 |

Clean Air Act 101

Housing Acts

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Dwelling Houses | 475 |
| Miscellaneous | 1816 |

Food and Drugs Act, etc.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Food Premises | 462 |
| Stalls and Vehicles | 40 |
| Slaughterhouses | 36 |
| Food Sampling | 139 |
| Meat Inspection | 475 |
| Other Food Inspection | 260 |

Factories Act

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Factories | 48 |
| Works of Eng. Const. | 2 |
| Outworkers | 1 |

Egham U.D.C. Act

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Hairdressers | 47 |
| Food Hawkers | 1 |

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

Shops Act 37

Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act 1

Petroleum Acts 184

Hackney Carriages 39

Rodent Control 2775

Miscellaneous 198

9432

Action Taken

178 Informal Notices were served and 146 were complied with during the year.

11 Statutory Notices were served and 3 complied with during the year.

Rodent Control

A service free to all classes of premises continued to be offered, the work being performed by one rodent operator, who also discharged certain other duties in connection with disinfection and disinfection. No particular difficulties were encountered, except that the control of mice is becoming progressively more of a problem.

A summary of the year's work is set out below:-

| | <u>Type of Property</u> | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Non-Agricultural | Agricultural |
| Number of properties inspected following notification | 478 | 15 |
| Number infested by | | |
| Rats | 280 | 15 |
| Mice | 64 | 1 |
| Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification | 35 | 48 |
| Number infested by | | |
| Rats | 8 | 29 |
| Mice | 1 | 4 |
| Number of infestations in sewers | NIL | |
| Total number of infested properties treated | 348 | 47 |

Control of Other Pests

No infestations by bed bugs came to notice during the year. Several incidents arose involving fleas, principally originating from household pets; advice was offered in all cases, and in two practical assistance on a repayment basis was also given. One householder was given assistance in clearing his property of bats.

Requests for assistance in the destruction or removal of nests of wasps or bees were markedly less than in some previous years, practical assistance being given in 130 cases, as against 598 in 1971 and 278 in 1970. The rodent operator was able to cope with this seasonal work without difficulty. A nominal charge has to be made for his services, and he chooses the technique and type of insecticide best suited to the circumstances, removing and burning the nest wherever possible.

The Factories Act, 1961

One hundred and forty premises are on the register, viz:-

| | |
|--|----|
| Garages and motor repairers | 46 |
| Engineers other than above | 38 |
| Bakehouses | 4 |
| Builders | 10 |
| Miscellaneous Trades | 33 |
| Other premises (including works of building and engineering construction) | 9 |

Inspections

| Premises | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Factories with mechanical power | 131 | 48 | 3 | - |
| Factories without mechanical power | - | - | - | - |
| Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.) | 9 | 2 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 140 | 50 | 3 | - |

Defects Found

Number of Cases in which Defects were Found

| | Found | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Inspector | Referred by H.M. Inspector | Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) insufficient | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (c) not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

As in previous years most of the complaints received of atmospheric pollution concerned bonfires, incinerators and demolition site fires, and all were dealt with informally. The intermittent complaints remarked upon in previous reports of the pungent odours given off during the cooking of pigswill were only very few in number last year. None at all were received of the smallholding which had given so much trouble in earlier years, and towards the end of the year pig keeping ceased altogether when the owner sold out to a development company. Comment was made in my previous report of a farmer who had invested in new plant whereby swill was cooked in closed containers and conveyed by pipe line direct to the sties; during the year a second farmer decided to follow suit, and it is to be hoped that this trend will develop.

Another trend, the voluntary conversion to smoke free fuels in the domestic and commercial field, did continue, but no schemes for the setting up of smoke control areas are now envisaged in the life of this Council.

All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department and where new chimneys are proposed which appear to need special consideration as to the adequacy of their height under either Section 10 of the 1956 Act or Section 6 of the 1968 Act prepared explanatory notes and form of notification would be issued to developers though in fact no such cases arose during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools at hotels, clubs or private residences, but only one is open to the public. This continued to operate very satisfactorily.

The public health inspectors continued to offer advice and to undertake certain checks on the condition of the water at privately owned pools, and at schools and institutions, though because of continuing limitations at the Public Health Laboratory specimens for bacteriological examination have to be restricted. Ten samples were submitted, all from school teaching pools, and all gave excellent results.

Schools

There are ten primary, two secondary and four private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Sites for Moveable Dwellings

Licences carrying no restrictions as to occupation were operative in respect of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans. The occasional replacement of some of the older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes can create embarrassment, but otherwise conditions on these sites were tolerable. As reported in previous years the future of the largest site, for sixty caravans, has for some time been uncertain. It is well known that eventually it will be closed to make way for works in connection with the proposed M.25 motorway; delays in finalising proposals for this motorway have allowed several short extensions of life of the caravan site, but because the expected end of the site has in the recent past never been very far away there has tended to be a rather depressing effect upon standards at the site. Even so, having regard to the circumstances, conditions were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level.

On one site upon which I commented last year legal arguments remained for various reasons unresolved, and at the end of the year rested with the House of Lords Appeals Committee, with whom the owner had lodged a very late appeal.

Two other sites mentioned in earlier reports continued in being without benefit of a licence. At one, one of the three single persons died during the year leaving just two still in residence; no difficulties arose. On the other the owner remained discreetly absent, and Court proceedings continued to stand adjourned sine die. Only two of the original occupiers now remain, all others having come on since the original licence expired several years ago. Again there were slight variations during the year, the total caravans in occupation varying between twenty and twenty-four, with a few others stored or in transit. With no licence the site is virtually uncontrolled and facilities can only be described as poor.

Hairdressers

Under Section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948 four persons registered as barbers or hairdressers during the year, though in each case the premises had previously been registered in the name of the predecessor in that business. There remained as effective registrations at the end of the year twenty-four premises.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

Twenty-two premises were newly registered during the year and the removal of eighteen left a total of 303 on register at the end of the year, an increase of four; there was a small increase of about thirty in the number of persons employed in the premises. The number of general inspections achieved during the year was 80, an acceptable number, though rather fewer than in 1971.

The general situation was very much as before, employers being reasonably co-operative, but employees tending to indifference. A few contraventions were found but generally of a minor nature.

At one of the older shops the quality of the well water supply had been marginal for some years, but the owners had not responded to suggestions that they should provide a supply of mains water. A series of samples during the year showed the well to have become seriously polluted, possibly linked with seepage into adjoining ground of sewage overflowing from a blocked drain. Authority to prosecute the owners for their failure to secure a supply of wholesome water was given by the Council, but at that stage the owners arranged for a supply of mains water to be laid on, and formal proceedings were dropped. There was an unexpected benefit in that the increased water pressure caused the water heater for hand washing to operate much more efficiently.

Three accidents were reported and investigated. All were of a minor nature and in none could any blame be attributed to the employer.

Although as reported above authority for legal proceedings was obtained in one case, there were no prosecutions during the year; the general policy of persuasion rather than prosecution was still followed and proved reasonably sufficient.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Department of Employment:-

TABLE A
Registrations and General Inspections

| Class of Premises | No. of Premises Rgd. during the year | Total No. of Regd. Premises at end of Year | No. of Regd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year |
|--|--|--|---|
| Offices | 4 | 85 | 20 |
| Retail Shops | 15 | 180 | 50 |
| Wholesale Shops, warehouses | - | 6 | 2 |
| Catering establishments open to the public, canteens | 3 | 32 | 8 |
| Fuel storage depots | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 22 | 303 | 80 |

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 189

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

| <u>Class of Workplace</u> | <u>Number of Persons Employed</u> |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Offices | 1,108 |
| Retail Shops | 736 |
| Wholesale Departments, Warehouses | 83 |
| Catering Establishments open to the public | 262 |
| Canteens | 34 |
| Fuel Storage Depots | - |
| Total | 2,223 |
| Total Males | 1,075 |
| Total Females | 1,148 |

TABLE D

Exemptions

NIL

TABLE E

Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the
hearing was completed in the year

NIL

A summary of the contraventions found during the year is as follows:-

| <u>Section</u> | <u>Nature of Contravention</u> | <u>Number Found</u> |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 4 | Cleanliness | 9 |
| 5 | Overcrowding | 1 |
| 6 | Temperature | 14 |
| 7 | Ventilation | 4 |
| 8 | Lighting | 6 |
| 9 | Sanitary conveniences | 9 |
| 10 | Washing facilities | 15 |
| 11 | Supply of drinking water | 1 |
| 12 | Clothing accommodation | 3 |
| 13 | Sitting facilities | - |
| 14 | Seats (Sedentary Workers) | - |
| 15 | Eating Facilities | 1 |
| 16 | Floors, passage and stairs | 7 |
| 17 | Fencing exposed parts machinery | 2 |
| 18 | Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery | - |
| 19 | Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery | - |
| 23 | Prohibition of heavy work | - |
| 24 | First Aid | 11 |
| 50 | Abstract | 23 |
| | Other matters | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 107 |

SECTION D

Housing

Only three dwellings were reported upon as individual unfit houses during the year. In one case an Undertaking that it would not be further used for human habitation was accepted, but in the other two cases action was still proceeding at the end of the year.

In the case, mentioned in my previous report, of the two elderly ladies living in a small terraced house which the Council had tried over a long period to negotiate acquisition, with the intention that the house could then be repaired and modernised but without depriving the occupiers of their home of many years, the scheme had eventually to be abandoned. Formal action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 then proceeded, and eventually an Undertaking accepted that the dwelling would not be further used for human habitation until made fit. The question of the rehousing of the tenants had perforce to be referred to the Housing Manager.

Three dwellings were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. Eleven unfit dwellings were vacated, two upon the deaths of their elderly sole occupants, and nine through rehousing by the Council, a total of twenty-three persons making up these nine families. At the end of the year only six unfit properties the subject of formal action remained in occupation.

The extensive renovation of one house, the subject of an Undertaking given in 1968, was completed during the year and the Undertaking cancelled.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1972:-

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Clearance of unfit houses | |
| | Unfit houses demolished | 3 |
| | Unfit houses, closed, but not demolished | |
| | by end of year | 8 |
| | Families displaced from unfit houses | 11 |
| | Persons displaced from unfit houses | 25 |
| 2. | Repairs of unfit houses | |
| | Unfit houses made fit after formal notice | |
| | Under Housing Act, 1957 | 1 |
| | Under Public Health Acts | - |
| | Unfit houses made fit after informal action | - |
| | Other houses in which the remedying of defects | |
| | was secured by:- | |
| | (a) informal action | 88 |
| | (b) formal action | - |

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 3. | Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation | |
| | Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use | - |
| | Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants | 6 |
| 4. | Progress in housing | |
| | (1) Dwellings erected during the year: | |
| | (a) By local authority | - |
| | (b) By private enterprise | 155 |
| | (2) Dwellings in the course of construction at the end of the year: | |
| | (a) By local authority | - |
| | (b) By private enterprise | 155 |
| 5. | Application for accommodation | |

At 31st March 1973, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 800 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Main Pointed List | 37 |
| Main List | 233 |
| Registered List | 530 |
| TOTAL | <u>800</u> |

In circular 50/72 the Department of the Environment called for a survey of the present housing stock and a return showing broadly the classification of all dwellings and an outline of the Council's strategy to deal with those needing clearance, repair or improvement. The tabulated return is reproduced below:-

| | <u>Council Owned</u> | <u>Other Ownership</u> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Unfit for human habitation: | | |
| unoccupied | 3 | 18 |
| occupied | 2 | 10 |
| Sub-Standard: | | |
| Not capable of improvement to 12 point standard | - | 61 |
| Capable of improvement to 12 point standard | 5 | 2,284 |
| Up to 12 point standard | 2,143 | 5,249 |
| Crown properties (not included in survey) | | 134 |
| | <u>2,153</u> | <u>7,756</u> |

Grand total of dwellings in the Urban District - 9,909

The Council decided that although in this district unfit houses were no longer a significant problem, though dealing with the few which do arise is currently somewhat hampered by the difficulty of securing alternative accommodation for those dispossessed, the rate of improvement of sub-standard houses could be increased. It was realised that, other than action initiated by the tenant under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964, there were no enforcing powers, and that if the rate at which improvement grants were being taken up continued at about 60 a year it might take 15 years to secure merely the provision of basic amenities, and much longer to achieve the full twelve point standard in all dwellings. They agreed that in an endeavour to persuade both owners and tenants to take advantage of the grants available direct approaches could be made to them.

Improvement Areas

No improvement areas under the Housing Act 1969 were set up during the year and it is now unlikely that any such improvement areas will be proposed during the remaining life of this Council.

Improvement of Individual Dwellings

Four applications were received from tenants anxious for the Council to use the powers given in Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 to require the landlord to provide the standard amenities. In one of these an Undertaking was accepted from the landlord to provide the standard amenities within twelve months. In the case of the other three the Council were informed at the initial hearing that due to the death of the owner these and other adjoining houses were about to be sold and consideration was accordingly deferred. There followed considerable delay and at the end of the year the matter was still in suspense.

One further Undertaking was accepted in the case of a property where the initial proceedings had commenced during the previous year. In another case initiated in 1971, where the person having control leased the house from the owner and let it to an employee, at the initial hearing neither the person having control nor the owner was prepared to improve the house voluntarily and an Immediate Improvement Notice was served on the former, with a copy to the owner. Shortly afterwards the tenant left the employ of the person having control and vacated the house, whereupon the lease was relinquished and the owner then put in her own tenant and agreed to carry out the required improvements.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing builders to carry out improvement works, and principally for that reason several Undertakings had to be given an extension of time for completion. In all the improvement of four dwellings where action had been initiated under Section 19 was completed during the year.

Qualification Certificates

Applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates again declined, and stand at a level greatly below that originally anticipated. There seems little doubt that this measure has never proved as attractive as intended, perhaps because of the rather complex and slow procedure which has to be followed, but there are now clear signs that some landlords are not bothering with it, and are even abandoning applications already made, preferring to use the new provisions of the Housing Finance Act 1972 for the conversion of controlled to regulated tenancies, and for the fixing of fair rents. This new measure will in any case phase out Qualification Certificates, linked as they are with controlled tenancies, by 1975.

The following table gives the general picture but the time lag between receipt of application and issue of Certificate remained suprisingly long, in some cases running to over two years. The landlord has the incentive that he cannot move towards an increase of rent until all requisite works are completed, but here again the difficulty of securing and retaining a builder prepared to undertake this type of work at a reasonable price is very real.

| <u>Applications for Qualification Certificates</u> | <u>Dwellings where standard amenities</u> | |
|--|--|--|
| | <u>Already provided (Section 44 (1))</u> | <u>To be provided (Section 44 (2))</u> |
| Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971 | 36 | 27 |
| Received during year | 5 | 10 |
| Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate | - | - |
| Referred back to landlord for repairs | 14 | 8 |
| Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval | - | 5 |
| Rejected or withdrawn | 2 | 2 |
| Formally refused | 1 | - |
| Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate | 23 | 18 |
| Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973 | 15 | 17 |

Improvement Grants

The arrangement whereby the public health inspectors are responsible for deciding what works of repair are necessary, with the Chief Building Surveyor being responsible for the actual works of improvement, continued to operate satisfactorily. Again the time lag between application and completion was disappointingly long. A summary of the outcome of these applications is given in the following table:-

| | Standard Grant | Improvement Grant (Discretionary) |
|--|-------------------|---|
| <u>Applications for combined Qualification Certificate and Grant</u> | | |
| Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971 | 27 | - |
| Received | 7 | 3 |
| Approved, no repairs required | - | - |
| Approved subject to certain repairs | 2 | 3 |
| Approved upon completion of repairs | 18 | - |
| Rejected or withdrawn | 2 | - |
| Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973 | 14 | 3 |
| <u>Applications for Grant only</u> | | |
| Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971 | 43 | 9 |
| Received | 28 | 24 |
| Approved, no repairs required | - | 3 |
| Conditionally approved subject to certain repairs | 25 | 19 |
| Approved upon completion of repairs | 30 | 6 |
| Withdrawn and resubmitted for Standard Grant | - | 1 |
| Withdrawn | 1 | - |
| Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973 | 40 | 23 |

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Agricultural (packing or storing) | 4 |
| Bakehouses | 5 |
| Bread and cake shops | 12 |
| Bulk frozen food | 2 |
| Butchers | 15 |
| Cafes | 15 |
| Canteens | 28 |
| Chemists | 8 |
| Clubs and Halls | 10 |
| Confectionery | 25 |
| Dairy | 1 |
| Fried Fish | 4 |
| Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets | 40 |
| Greengrocers, Fruiterers | 19 |
| Hotels, Restaurants | 15 |
| Nursing Homes | 4 |
| Off Licences | 12 |
| Public Houses | 32 |
| Warehouses | 3 |
| Wet fish, poultry | 3 |
| Food Hawker storage premises | 4 |
| Machine vending | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 |

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream - | |
| Restaurants | 1 |
| Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream - | |
| Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets | 42 |
| Bulk Frozen Food Shops | 2 |
| Greengrocers, Fruiterers | 7 |
| Bread and cake shops | 1 |
| Confectionery | 20 |
| Off Licences | 2 |
| Restaurants | 2 |
| Cafes | 2 |
| Butchers | 1 |
| Fried Fish | 1 |
| Clubs | 1 |
| Manufacture of Sausages | 2 |
| Manufacture of Sausages and | |
| Pickled Food | 2 |
| Manufacture of Sausages and | |
| Preserved Food | 1 |
| Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, | |
| Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods | 8 |
| Manufacture of Preserved Food | 4 |

Ice Cream

Provided reasonable care is taken at the retail outlets, as most of the ice cream is now factory produced and in prepacked form, the product is usually quite satisfactory. More attention is paid to ice cream sold from mobile vans, especially those producing soft ice cream from a machine on the van. Five samples from such vans were taken, two being classified Grade 1, one Grade 3 and two Grade 4. One other sample was taken from a bulk container at an hotel, and classified Grade 4. Advice as appropriate was offered in all cases.

Milk

The only registered dairy now remaining is the local delivery depot of a large company. With the exception of small quantities of "Untreated" milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, all milk supplies are brought in from processing plants in other districts. Deliveries are mostly by a few large companies with small quantities being sold from various shops; mostly the milk is still in glass bottles though the treated paper tetra pack is beginning to replace them at for instance the supermarkets.

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health in the supervision of holders of licences to use special designations and in routine sampling of supplies. Licences were held by thirty-four dealers, principally retail shop keepers, and the licences for the various special designations are summarised as follows:-

| <u>Special Designation</u> | <u>No. of Licences</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Pasteurised | 25 |
| Ultra Heat Treated | 15 |
| Sterilised | 4 |
| Untreated | 3 |

Samples were taken as follows:-

| | Pasteurised | Ultra Heat Treated | Sterilised | Untreated | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| No. of samples tested | 59 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 92 |
| Methylene Blue Test: | | | | | |
| Passed | 54 | - | - | 5 | 59 |
| Failed | 4 | - | - | 7 | 11 |
| Void | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Phosphatase Test: | | | | | |
| Passed | 59 | - | - | - | 59 |
| Failed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turbidity Test: | | | | | |
| Passed | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Failed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colony Count: | | | | | |
| Passed | - | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Failed | - | - | - | - | - |

Four samples of pasteurised milk failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality, though the phosphatase test for effective pasteurisation was satisfied in each case. All were from retail shops and all were taken during the winter months. The failures in each case were clearly due to retention over long at the shop, and the need for more care in stock rotation was urged upon the proprietors.

The seven samples of Untreated milk which failed the methylene blue test were all of milk bottled at one local farm. Six of these occurred in a continuous string towards the end of the year, and very serious attention was given at the farm by the Divisional Dairy Husbandry Advisory Officer in efforts to trace the cause. The trouble continued beyond the end of the year and into 1973.

Monthly samples for the ring test for brucellosis continued to be taken from two farms from which milk was supplied untreated for consumption by the public, though towards the end of the year one of these farms ceased production and was eventually sold for re-development. All samples were negative for brucella.

For a brief period a new product made its appearance, a pasteurised milk concentrate in a treated cardboard carton. Although not milk in the strict sense it was clearly meant as a substitute with a shelf life no longer than ordinary milk, and two samples were taken. One, which proved to be four days out of code, gave very bad results, and the other was reported upon as satisfactory. After only a short period the product was withdrawn from the market.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

Fourteen samples of cream were taken during the latter part of the year. Two were reported upon as quite satisfactory, eight as needing further investigation and four as definitely unsatisfactory. Cream is of course not a commodity for which there is any recognised bacteriological standard and little action could be taken over these unsatisfactory samples other than to draw the attention of the suppliers to them though the results do indicate that cream might be a commodity meriting closer investigation.

Two samples, one of custard tarts and one of cooked pork meat, were submitted for examination at the request of local residents who suspected that they had been the cause of sudden illness, but in neither case were any food poisoning organisms detected.

Meat Inspection

Slaughtering of pigs continued at a small private slaughterhouse, but only quite small numbers were involved, a part-time slaughterman being employed two days a week. Having regard to the circumstances, conditions although not ideal were maintained at a tolerable level.

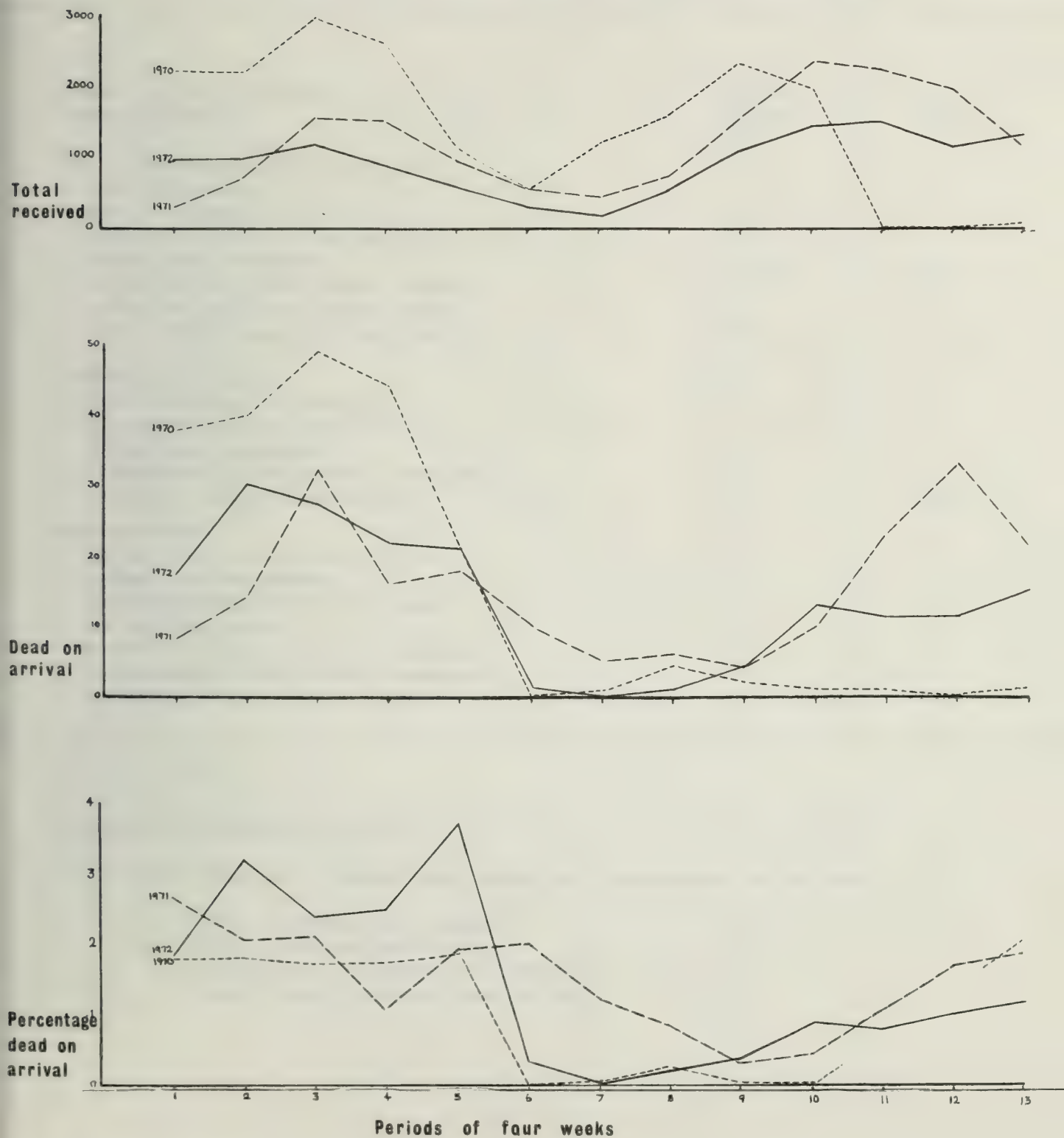
At the larger private slaughterhouse trade was again limited to calves. There was another fall in the total numbers killed during the year, of about 27%, and as usual there were wide seasonal fluctuations in the throughput. Much of the stock continued to be transported over long distances, and during the earlier months of the year, and closely related to spells of severe weather, the proportion of calves found to be dead on arrival was higher than usual, at around three per cent. Liaison was maintained with the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who continued to take an interest in the welfare of these young animals during their collection and transportation. The situation improved in the latter part of the year, and overall the incidence of calves dying in transit was only slightly greater than in 1971, 1.5% as against 1.3%. Even so this aspect of the trade continued to be of concern to the Council, and in November at their request a special report on the subject was submitted. This report included a graph, which is updated and reproduced here, as of general interest. After consideration of this report the Council referred the subject to the Urban District Councils Association with a request that that body should seek an amendment to the Transit of Calves Order reducing the distances over which young calves are transported for slaughter. It is understood that the Regulations are under review by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the Council's feelings being kept in mind.

The long awaited improvement programme for this slaughterhouse remained in suspense, but towards the end of the year the further deferment of certain repair works pending major alterations could no longer be tolerated. It was made clear to the proprietors that the licence upon expiry at the end of the year would not be further renewed until essential repairs were executed; the works were completed in the last week of the year, and the licence renewed. Apart from this, the general standards both of animal welfare and of hygiene showed an improvement over the year.

The total fees received for meat inspection during the year amounted to £642.65 as against £696.44 in 1971; as under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 fees were increased by one third from 1st November, 1971, the two figures are not truly comparable.

A summary of the year's meat inspection is given in the accompanying table.

MORTALITY AMONGST CALVES DURING TRANSIT TO SLAUGHTERHOUSE



Note : Rates for 11th and 12th periods 1970 not plotted as not truly valid due to very low numbers involved.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

| | Cattle Excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|--|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Number killed (if known) | - | - | 11,637 | - | 1,210 | - |
| Number inspected | - | - | 11,637 | - | 1,210 | - |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | 440 | - | 1 | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | 228 | - | 180 | - |
| Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci | - | - | 5.75% | - | 14.1% | - |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | 0.5% | - |
| Cysticercosis: | | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Under this Act licences were issued to slaughtermen as follows:-

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Full licences, all animals | 5 |
| Full licences, smalls only | 8 |
| Conditional licences, all animals | - |
| Conditional licences, smalls only | 6 |

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

| | lbs. | ozs. |
|--|------|------|
| Beverages | 87 | 8 |
| Cakes, Pastries, Bread and Flour | 25 | 4½ |
| Cereals | 296 | 4 |
| Cooking Oils | 21 | 1 |
| Cream - canned | 8 | 2 |
| Custard Powder etc. | 1 | 4 |
| Dried Fruit and Vegetables | 35 | 4 |
| Fish - canned | 91 | 0 |
| Fish inc. frozen | 215 | 12 |
| Fruit - canned | 2040 | 10 |
| Fruit Juice | 954 | 7 |
| Ice Cream and other frozen confections | 957 | 2 |
| Meat - canned | 684 | 15 |
| Meat inc. frozen | 1860 | 6½ |
| Milk - dried or condensed | 60 | 1½ |
| Nuts | 9 | 0 |
| Preserves | 180 | 10 |
| Spices, Sauces, Pickles and condiments | 157 | 7 |
| Soup | 39 | 12 |
| Sugar | 178 | 0 |
| Sweets | 4 | 12 |
| Vegetables - canned | 399 | 7 |
| Vegetables - frozen | 162 | 0 |

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal pit under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of food sampling done by that authority during the year:-

| Articles | Frml. | Analysed Infrml. | Total | Frml. | Adulterated or irregular Infrml. | Total | Prose- cutions | Con- victions |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|
| ood | | | | | | | | |
| Blackcurrant sauce | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Biscuits | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Butter | 10 | - | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Cheese | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chocolate Products | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Confectionery | | | | | | | | |
| - flour | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - sugar | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Cornflour | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cornish Pasty | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cream | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fruit Delight | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Milk | 63 | - | 63 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pork Loaf | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pork Roll | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Potato Crisps | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rosehip Syrup | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sausages, Pork | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Savoury Rice with | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sherry | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sultanas | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vitamin Syrup | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 80 | 17 | 97 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - |

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. After allowing for many who no longer trade in the area there remain as effective or possibly effective entries five with premises within the district and twenty who operate from premises in other districts. Now that more specific powers for the ensurance of adequate standards of hygiene on such vehicles are available in the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, the value of the registration requirements of the local Act has tended to fade.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour by informal means to maintain a reasonable standard of hygiene wherever food is stored, prepared or sold. Local support was given to the Clean Food Year 1972 campaign sponsored by the Association of Public Health Inspectors. The public health inspectors gave talks and demonstrations to various schools, clubs, institutions, catering establishments and larger shops, good use being made of film strips, specimen bacteriological plates, and printed publicity material. The reception of these talks was generally most encouraging. A stand was also taken at the local annual agricultural and horticultural show; many visitors stopped to enquire about various points which caught their interest, and a fair amount of printed publicity material was taken up. It is impossible to assess the true impact of such displays, but there seemed to be a slight increase in enquiries and complaints about food and food hygiene, which perhaps justified the efforts made.

An ice cream sales van was found in a very bad condition and the Council authorised proceedings against the persons carrying on the business, a company comprising two brothers, and against the driver. At the hearing the driver pleaded guilty to a charge of not wearing sufficient clean and washable over-clothing and was fined £5, but seven charges against the company were dismissed on the grounds that there was no case to answer as the accused claimed that on the day of the offence they were not the owners of the van. Evidence that they were the persons carrying on the business was available, but was not called. By that time they appeared to have ceased trading in the district, and the Council decided not to appeal against the decision.

Legal Proceedings

Complaints continued to be received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition, the year's total being forty-five. Most were dealt with informally, often because the complainant had no wish to be involved in formal proceedings, but in some cases the Council decided upon formal action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, in association where appropriate with Section 113(2). Details of cases heard during the year are as follows:-

| <u>Food</u> | <u>Complaint</u> | <u>Results</u> |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Loaf of bread | Blackish deposits believed to be grease | Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs. |
| Chocolate éclair | Mouldy | Baker pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs. |
| Bar of chocolate | Metal shavings | Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £20 with £10 costs. |
| Loaf of bread | Dirt or grease and part remains of green-bottle fly | Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs. |
| Jar of mincemeat | 2½" brass bolt | Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs. |
| Loaf of bread | Blackish deposits of grease and of congealed dough. | Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs. |
| Cheese and pickle sandwich | Glass fragments | Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs. |
| Meat and vegetable pie | Mouldy | Retailers (two partners) pleaded guilty and each Fined £10 with £2 costs. |

Details of a prosecution under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations are related under the previous heading.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

| Disease | Total Cases Notified | Cases Admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Acute Encephalitis | - | - | - |
| Acute Meningitis | 1 | 1 | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - | - |
| Anthrax | - | - | - |
| Cholera | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary) | 6 | 1 | - |
| Infective jaundice | 1 | - | - |
| Leprosy | - | - | - |
| Leptospirosis | - | - | - |
| Malaria | - | - | - |
| Measles | 9 | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid Fever | - | - | - |
| Plague | - | - | - |
| Relapsing Fever | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | - | - | - |
| Smallpox | - | - | - |
| Tetanus | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis | 4 | - | - |
| Typhoid Fever | - | - | - |
| Typhus Fever | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | - | - | - |
| Yellow Fever | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - |

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

| Ward | Acute Meningitis | Measles | Tuberculosis Pul. Non Pul. | | Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary) | Infective Jaundice |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Town | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Egham Hythe | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Englefield Green | - | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | - |
| Virginia Water | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Thorpe | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1 | 9 | 4 | - | 6 | 1 |

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1972 UNDER AGE GROUPS

| | Under | | | | | | | | | | 65 & over | TOTAL |
|--|-------|---|---|---|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | |
| Acute Encephalitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Meningitis | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery Amoebic or bacillary | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| Infective Jaundice | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Malaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) (Non-Pulmonary) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 21 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows:-

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Acute Encephalitis | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Meningitis | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 12 | 5 | 7 | - | 6 |
| Infective Jaundice | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Malaria | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 35 | 81 | 23 | 217 | 9 |
| Opthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Whooping Cough | 10 | 3 | 1 | 8 | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTALS | 70 | 107 | 36 | 238 | 21 |

Scarlet Fever

No cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Nine cases were notified during the year and one case only was admitted to Hospital. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Food Poisoning

There was one outbreak, affecting forty-three persons, though the severity of illness was only mild. It arose at the staff canteen of a large company where standards of hygiene are regarded as quite high. Although at lunch on the day in question about three hundred and fifty meals in all were served, the number of persons partaking of the stuffed ham rolls suspected to have been the cause of the outbreak was about eighty.

Clostridium Welchii was isolated from faecal specimens of some of the cases, and from one of the canteen staff, the only one who had eaten the stuffed ham roll. All examinations of various foods served at the meal gave negative results. The probable cause of the outbreak was minced beef which was one of the ingredients of the stuffing in the rolled ham slices. It had been cooked early in the day and after blending with other ingredients had been left in a large pot on the range to keep hot until required for serving. It was in this period of about two hours whilst the prepared stuffing was being kept ostensibly hot, but at a temperature which subsequent investigation suggested was not high enough, that it is believed there was a massive growth of heat resistant toxin of Clostridium Welchii, an organism which is quite commonly present in products such as beef mince. The management took the incident very seriously, and redoubled their efforts to secure the very highest of standards for the benefit of their employees.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year

Dysentery

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

One case was notified during the year, a male aged 49.

Other Diseases

The following case was admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital:-

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Gastro-Enteritis | 1 |
|------------------|---|

Information from Schools

During the year the following cases were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers:-

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Chicken Pox | 60 |
| Coxsackie | 2 |
| German Measles | 25 |
| Glandular Fever | 3 |
| Measles | 3 |
| Mumps | 76 |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 |

Tuberculosis

Four cases were added to the Register during the year, all newly notified pulmonary cases, summarised in the table below. Eight pulmonary cases, three male and five female, were removed from the Register, one male upon his death, and the remainder upon their recovery. At the end of the year there remained on Register a total of 97 cases, a decrease of four from 1971. These included 58 males and 39 females, with 91 classed as pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

| | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45- | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55- | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 and upwards | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County Maintained and Independent Schools and 66 children were involved. About 74 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 82 per cent of the children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 34 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 59 children over the age of 13 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

Immunisation and Vaccination

| | Age Group | Age Group | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Courses given during the year | 0 - 4 yrs. | 4 - 15 yrs.. | 0 - 15 yrs. |
| PRIMARY | | | |
| Poliomyelitis | 309 | 32 | 341 |
| Diphtheria | 301 | 15 | 316 |
| Pertussis | 297 | 9 | 306 |
| Tetanus | 300 | 60 | 360 |
| Smallpox | 18 | 14 | 32 |
| T.A.B. | - | 72 | 72 |
| Measles | 208 | 47 | 255 |
| Rubella | - | 88 | 88 |
| Cholera | 5 | 57 | 62 |

RE-INFORCING

| | Age Group 0 - 4 yrs. | Age Group 4 - 15 yrs. | Total 0 - 15 yrs. |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Poliomyelitis | 4 | 608 | 612 |
| Diphtheria | 6 | 511 | 517 |
| Pertussis | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| Tetanus | 6 | 724 | 730 |
| Smallpox | 3 | 64 | 67 |
| T.A.B. | - | 5 | 5 |

Cancer

Seventy-six cases died from cancer during the year. 38 males and 38 females, being twelve less cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 76 cases is as follows:-

| | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75 and over |
|---------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Males | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 18 | 9 |
| Females | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 8 |

Prevention of Blindness

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

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